

HARRIS AT THE WHEEL

The new president, Hon. W. W. Harris, has taken the first decisive step toward making the Builders and Traders' Exchange a power to be felt in the business life of Honolulu. Yesterday Mr. Harris announced the appointment of the following list of committees to serve for the ensuing year:

Membership—A. Humburg, G. F. Bush, A. D. Scroggy, A. F. Clark, J. Emmelhuth.

Finance—L. E. Pinkham, Thos. Sharp, E. R. Bath, J. Emmelhuth, Geo. H. Angus.

Legislative—A. F. Clark, Marston Campbell, A. Gately, G. H. Angus, G. F. Bush.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws—A. F. Clark, John Emmelhuth, Thos. Sharp.

It is the last committee whose appointment has particular significance at this time. The Builders and Traders' Exchange, as everybody knows, lost ground so fast during 1919 that the advisability of abandoning the organization altogether was seriously considered and once almost determined upon. Afterwards, however, it was decided to make one more trial at reorganization, and with new officers and new blood to see whether the Exchange could not be made, as it properly should be, a factor to be reckoned with in the business life of the town. This was felt to be the more important, as shrewd business men believed that a better day was dawning for Honolulu.

Many things, not necessary to be gone into now, contributed to the decadence of the Exchange, not the least among them being the collection agency, now abandoned. That led to all kinds of complications.

At the annual meeting held last week, when Mr. Harris was installed as the president, there was no definite announcement of a change of policy, but a strong hand was felt to be at the helm, and in the discussion that followed the inauguration of the new regime a determination was announced to get quarters somewhere in the business center, make the Exchange a place where business men could see each other frequently, and generally to begin to act as though the Exchange was really alive.

To the end that all this might be done, and that changes might be made in the rules so that new members could be secured and the settlement of the affairs of old ones facilitated, it was agreed to appoint a special committee to revise the by-laws of the concern, and this is the committee relied upon to be of the most material assistance to President Harris in putting the Exchange back on its feet.

George F. Angus was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Exchange to fill a vacancy.

CIRCUIT JUDGE IS NOT YET APPOINTED

The town continued full of rumors relative to the appointment of a Circuit Judge in succession to Judge Robinson yesterday, with no definite information from anywhere to base them upon. So far as is known here, the matter is still under investigation by Attorney General Moody in Washington. This seems to be a subject requiring a little more time than it was supposed that it would at first, but doubtless the Department of Justice will get to the facts in its own good time. In the meanwhile, the people of Honolulu and the parties especially interested, will have to wait for news as best they can.

CHINESE PRINCE MAY COME THIS WAY

Several Chinese, who are connected with the mission now going abroad, arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th inst. by the steamer China. They state that Prince Chai Tse, with a suite consisting of 40 members, was to leave Shanghai for Kobe by French mail on the 11th inst. The party will stay at Tokyo for about three weeks and then visit America and Europe. Their return to China is timed to take place about August next.

Prince Tsal Tse is expected to arrive at Tokyo on the 18th inst. His Highness and eight members of his suite will stay at the Shiba Palace, Japan Times.

In the course of renovating the Irwin premises occupied by Arch. Sinclair and family, next the Opera House, new supports have been put under the large bougainvillea vine that forms an arbor looking out on Palace square. The old lookout platform has been demolished. This was formerly much used as a speaker's stand for political meetings and its demolition means the wiping out of an interesting landmark.

CROUP.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

TO HONOR ST. PATRICK

A strong effort will be made to get all the Irishmen and women in Honolulu to unite this year in a proper celebration of the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick. The Irish have gone rather apart in this matter in past years, which was perhaps a manifestation of a perfectly well understood characteristic of the lovable race, and yet it would seem that this soft and equable climate would draw even the fight out of an Irishman.

Anyway, there are Irishmen who believe that a celebration can be arranged in which all Irishmen in Honolulu will agree to take part. To that end, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Ladies' Auxiliary have sent out a joint invitation to all Irishmen and Irishwomen in the city requesting their presence at a meeting, to be held at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, at Mission Hall, to perfect arrangements for the proper observance of the great Irish holiday.

"I think we can get them all together," said Mr. Creedon yesterday. "We want to make this celebration a memorable one in the history of the Islands, and the desire is to have all men and women of Irish blood take part in it."

There is understood to be a plan on foot to get some Irishman of note from the mainland to come down and act as the orator on the occasion, although this is as yet somewhat nebulous. At all events, the men who have the matter in hand so far are gravely in earnest and if the Irishmen do pull all together, as there should be no difficulty in doing, the memory of the good patron saint of the Green Island will be fittingly honored and the sons and daughters of the race that rules the American world can have an opportunity to meet and know each other better—all of them.

PAIN IN THE JOINTS

ONE OF THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM.

Pain and Swelling Cease When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling in one of the joints. If not combated in the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues. Sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is quickly fatal.

The one remedy that has cured rheumatism so that it stays cured is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills expel the poison from the blood and restore the system, so that the poisonous matter is passed off as nature intended.

Mrs. I. T. Pitcher, of No. 120 Monmouth street, Newark, N. J., suffered for about three years from rheumatism before she found this cure. She says: "It began with a queer feeling in my fingers. In a little time it seemed as though the finger joints had lumps on them and I could not get my gloves on. Then it grew worse and spread to my knees. I could not stand up and I could not sleep nights. My suffering was more than I can describe. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing even gave me relief until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I read an account of a cure in a case that was exactly like mine and my husband got me some of the pills. I took them for three weeks before I really felt better, but they finally cured me."

Mr. Pitcher, who is a veteran and a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307 of New York, substantiates his wife's statement and says that she now walks without difficulty, whereas a year ago he was compelled to push her about in a wheeled chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These wonderful pills cured Mrs. Pitcher by driving the rheumatic poison out of her blood. In the same way, they drive out the germs of other diseases and build up the blood to carry health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of bloodlessness, indigestion, influenza, headaches, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, spinal weakness, and the special ailments of girls and women whose blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. For further information, address Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

MRS. GERTZ PERSISTS.

Anna Gertz in person has filed in the Circuit Court an application for an order for publication of summons to defendant John Buckley in her suit relative to the Gertz mortgage matter. She says in a supporting affidavit that she was informed that John Sullivan was collecting rents for three cottages on Queen street on Buckley's account, and, if the summons for Buckley can not be left with Sullivan, she prays that an order for publication be made.

Rev. J. W. Wadman spoke at Salvation Army hall last night. His subject was "A Loving Appeal." The speaker for tonight will be C. J. Day, and his subject will be "A World Without God." The Army is now waging a special campaign, and invites all to come to the meetings.

JAPAN'S WAR STARTED A REVIVAL OF RELIGION

TOKIO, November 25.—The principal events of the past month have been of a distinctly religious character. The long expected, and to the Japanese deeply significant, thanksgiving pilgrimages of the Emperor, the coming of the special envoy from the court of the Vatican and finally the quiet but epoch making revolt of the Japanese Congregationalists and Presbyterians from the control of the American missionaries are each and all events which open an interesting vista into the coming years. The first illustrates the power of Japan's primitive religion as it now appears, vastly strengthened by hero making war; the two others show interesting phases of the religious life of new Japan.

The visit of Bishop O'Connell of Portland, Me., bearer of the Pope's autograph letter to the Mikado, has been quiet in the extreme. Historically, however, it is projected against a background of intense interest.

Away at the other end of Japan, in Nagasaki, stands the little church with its wonderful picture of the hills just across the landlocked harbor bristling with martyr laden crosses. Xavier was one of the mightiest missionaries the world has seen, yet his great work in Japan was wiped out by an almost volcanic outburst, precipitated by the suspicion that it aimed to make Japan a vassal state to Portugal.

Now when Japan, after the three centuries of isolation which followed Xavier, after the forty years of quiet and submissive tutelage in our days and after the bloody examination at its end, has her diploma as a first class Power, to her comes the Papal Nuncio restoring ancient relations with all the fact that is so characteristic of the Vatican's diplomacy.

Exactly what Bishop O'Connell's mission included, it is of course impossible to say. Interviewers, even those of Japanese journals, have been courteously asked to accept the assurance that the Nuncio had been received by their imperial Majesties with much cordiality, but that the extremely delicate nature of his mission forbade even the vaguest hints at its character.

It has, however, been stated by the Japanese press that the Pope's letter was an expression of thanks for the protection of Roman Catholic Christians in Korea and Manchuria during the war. The Mikado's reply is stated to have been:

You may rest assured that I shall protect followers of religion, whatever their nationality, to the fullest extent of my sovereign power.

It further remains a fact that, while the court extended many courtesies to the envoy and finally decorated him with the first class Order of the Sacred Treasure, he was nevertheless kept waiting quite two weeks for his audience, ostensibly because the department were too busy in preparation for the despatch of the high commissioners, Marquis Ito and Baron Komura, to Seoul and Peking, respectively.

It was also interesting to note that while the envoy was most careful to deal directly with the Imperial Court and to avoid formal relations even of a social character with any of the legations, even stating that the dinners given him by the American and German Ministers were strictly personal and unofficial, yet on the other side the Japanese Court did not entertain him in the Imperial Palace, but deputed Prince Fushimi to give him a luncheon on the following day at the Shiba detached palace, which was the residence of Secretary Taft during his entire visit in July.

The ultra conservative Nippon, in its article on the Archbishop's visit, said: "The Roman Catholics have the largest number of converts of any foreign faith in Japan, namely 60,000, but where the propagandism is going on and what the propagandists are doing, no one knows, in fact the whole thing produces scarcely a bubble on the surface of the nation's life."

But such remarks unqualified are misleading, for the method of evangelization by the French fathers is wholly of an unobtrusive kind. Recognizing that the family, not the individual, is the social unit in Japan, they have always aimed at the conversion of heads of families.

This has been done, not by public evangelistic addresses, but quietly, and it has brought into the Church, not solitary men and women liable to be seduced from their faith by influential members of their family or clan, but whole families, to grow quietly into the new belief. Whatever, then, may appear to be signified by the quiet character of Bishop O'Connell's visit, it must be remembered that it is quite in accord with the spirit of the work he came to strengthen.

The Protestant phase of the month's work has likewise been quietly done, but it will probably be looked back upon as marking a distinct epoch in the history of Protestant missions in Japan. The two largest sections of the Japanese Protestants, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, have practically given notice to the American missionaries that they are no longer needed.

The decisions reached by the Presbyterians on October 11 and by the Congregationalists on November 15 bring to a close an agitation of nearly twenty years duration. The strong objection of Japanese Protestants to missionary control has given rise to problems familiar to every student of modern missionary work.

Briefly the situation has been this: The same resentment against foreign control that led to the extermination of Xavier's followers has never been absent from the Japanese heart. One clearly remembers with what expressions of relief the Japanese press commented upon President Cleveland's refusal to annex Hawaii, where American missionaries had become so influential; when the annexation actually occurred the papers were not so outspoken.

In modern Japan probably only the

Russian mission has been suspected of ulterior designs of a political kind, but it has been none the less hard for the Japanese Christians as individuals to bear the ever ready taunt of being dependents of foreigners. The intellectual attainments, high family connections and independent spirit of some of the first Japanese pastors have highlighted the feeling.

The Japanese Christians—the best of them—have said to the missionaries: "Your position as overseers of our churches rests only on your possession of the keys of the mission safe. Give us the money, and with it we will do a greater work and do it better." The missionaries on their side have felt that the brief experience of one generation of Japanese Christians with their youthful impressions and training in Buddhist thought was not a sufficient guarantee of the propagation of a right faith. And so they have clung to the keys.

The agitation thus engendered has gone on since 1885 with varying degrees of intensity, according as the periodic waves of anti-foreign feeling were rising or subsiding. Lately, however, and especially as the war demonstrated Japan's ability to take care of herself, the conviction has deepened that even the wider evangelistic effort made possible by American money should be sacrificed to real and permanent independence.

The leaders in the movement include such men as Uemura and Ishiwara, Miyazawa and Kogaki, the most respectable and orthodox ministers in their denominations. It is also only fair to say that they have the sympathy of some of the most experienced and far-sighted missionaries.

This, however, does not alter the fact that their action marks a distinct crisis in the work of Protestant missions in Japan, or that the vote that no church receiving aid from foreign missions shall be recognized as a church after 1927 reduces the Congregational and Presbyterian missionaries to the position of scattered individual workers with necessarily limited and subordinate spheres of influence.

These two Christian movements are direct effects of the war. To Occidentals they also seem to be in entire harmony with the recent appearance of Japan within the circle of the great Christian Powers. But they do not tell the whole story.

It is true that the war did much to strengthen Christianity in Japan by proving the falsity of the popular charge that Christians would not fight and die for their country. It is also true that a large amount of Christian work was done in both army and navy with the direct sanction of the authorities and with the great encouragement of an imperial donation, the first ever given in aid of distinctly Christian work. But, while all this is true, every day makes it clearer that the one great lesson of the war, religiously considered, is that Japan stands pat in her ancient Shinto beliefs.

Exactly what is meant by Shinto—"the way of the gods"—it is hard to say. "The best authorities on things Japanese speak of the 'Shinto religion,' but a dozen years ago the government in instructions to the Educational Department stated that it was rather to be regarded as a system of ceremonial rites, and that as such its affairs had been placed under the direction of the Board of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household rather than under the Bureau of Religions.

Te tenets of this prehistoric cult are so very primitive in their simplicity and stand in such sharp contrast to the gorgeous elaborateness of Japanese Buddhism that they uphold this idea, Shinto shrines contain no idols or image work of any kind.

Almost painfully bare, they harmonize perfectly with a system that is devoid of philosophical dogma and employs only the simplest ritual. The circular metal mirror and the polished sword within the shrine and the notched grips of white paper dangling from the straw rope before it are said to typify cleanliness of body and soul.

But there is more than this; for in this mirror the devout Shintoist sees not merely himself, but rather sees himself in the presence of the mighty dead—the spirits of his own forefathers, or of the heroes, local or imperial, to whom the shrine is dedicated. This beginning as a reverencing of ancestors, it becomes practical hero worship; and its ruling dogma, feudal fidelity—the fidelity of the son to his father, of the wife to her husband, of the subject to his lord—naturally finds its highest and most exacting application in worshipful devotion to the Emperor, who in turn holds himself bound to the spirits of his heaven descended ancestors, the founders of the Japanese race. Back of all this, there is held in recognition by the more intelligent worshippers a vague idea of one chief god or providence.

During the Middle Ages this simple cult was almost totally eclipsed by Buddhism. At only two points in the empire did the "ways of the gods" remain uncontaminated by the gaudy trappings of the Indian religion.

One of the two places was Ise, now known to all the world as the Mecca of the recent thanksgiving pilgrimages of the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the admirals of the victorious fleet. It was at Ise, so Japanese history tells us, that the heaven descended line of Mikados began, and the Great Shrine of Ise is believed to contain the sacred mirror bestowed by the Sun Goddess on her imperial son.

The shrines themselves are not old, for it has been the custom from prehistoric times to renew the buildings in exactly the same style and in every detail once in twenty years. This work of exact reproduction is facilitated by the use of two exactly similar sites alongside of each other, making it possible to finish the new shrine before the

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PILATE'S SENTENCE

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, January 17.—Charles K. Thompson, a New York lawyer, who has just left Guadalupe for the States, took with him a document that may prove to be of the greatest value. The document was secured at the Thieves' Market in Guadalupe.

It is a parchment bearing in Latin the sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate upon Jesus Christ, and it gives evidence of extreme age. The man who sold the parchment to the New Yorker stated that he had purchased it about a year ago from a woman. He was ignorant of its possible value and knew nothing of its history. Thompson paid \$10 for the parchment. Translated, the sentence reads:

PILATE'S SENTENCE.

"I, Pontius Pilate, here in Jerusalem regent for the Roman empire, judge and condemn to death Jesus, known as the poor Nazarene, and of the Nation of Galilee, a seditious man, opposed to the law and to our senate and the great Emperor Tiberius Caesar. And I determine that his death shall be on the cross, fastened with nails, as is the custom with criminals. Because here join and congregate each day many men, rich and poor, who have not desisted to provoke tumult throughout Judea, proclaiming this man the son of God and King of Israel, and threatening ruin to this noted city of Jerusalem and its temple, and this sacred empire. And because he has refused tribute to Caesar, and has had the boldness to enter, with palms of triumph and with a great multitude, into the city of Jerusalem and into the sacred temple of Solomon.

ORDERED TO CARRY CROSS.

"I, therefore, command the first centurion, named Quinto Cornelio, to remove from this city of Jerusalem this offender, putting upon him such robes as shall make him known to all, and the same cross on which he is to be crucified, and conducting him through the streets between two robbers, who also have been condemned to death for thefts and murders, in this manner making an example that all people and all criminals shall heed. And I further command that the public crier shall proclaim his offenses as here expressed, and that after having traversed the public streets he shall be taken by the port of Pagora, now known as Antonina, to the mountain of Calvary, where it is the custom to execute all wicked criminals. There he shall be crucified on the same cross that he has carried, and his body shall be left hanging between those of the two robbers. And above the cross, in the three languages that are now generally known, namely, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, shall be placed the inscription: 'This is Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews,' so that all may understand and that he shall be known to all. And let no one, of whatever state or condition, under penalty of losing rights and life through rebellion to the Roman Empire, dare to interfere with the execution of this sentence with full rigor, as I have commanded, according to the Roman and Hebrew laws.

"Year of the creation of the world, 5232, the 25th of March."

THE ACTION IN ENSIGN WADE'S CASE

Secretary Bonaparte has disapproved the finding and verdict of the court-martial in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, who was tried on charges growing out of the accident on the gunboat Bennington last July, and has sent the entire case back to San Francisco for review by the court-martial, the personnel of which is still there.

The sentence of the court was a light one, and it is evident that Secretary Bonaparte does not believe that Wade was sufficiently punished by the court-martial. Ensign Wade was the senior engineering officer of the Bennington at the time that vessel's boilers blew up. The court of inquiry which made the preliminary investigation of the disaster recommended that Wade be court-martialed.

Secretary Bonaparte approved this recommendation and also ordered that Commander Young, commanding officer of the Bennington, be taken before the same court and tried. The charges made against Wade were for the most part under the general head of "neglect of duty." The affairs of the boiler room came directly under his control and the court of inquiry discovered a good deal of neglect there. The Wade court-martial was delayed for some weeks by the critical illness of the officer, who suffered severely from the shock of the accident and the subsequent action against him. The case is sent back for review. The court is not required to change the sentence, although the Secretary does disapprove. —Washington Star.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agents for Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd., advertise for bids for \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 issue of the plantation's refunding bonds. Owners of \$250,000 of the old new five per cents accepted the offer of the new five per cents at 98, and the balance to make one million was otherwise placed. Investors in the remaining half million of the bonds will probably not get them below par.

Judge Dole, accompanied by Deputy Clerk Hatch, will go to Hilo next week to open a term of the Federal court. There is no known business to come up, but the opportunity must be given. Judge Dole will rusticate for a week at Humuila sheep station.

MISS BUCKLE'S VOUCHERS

It looked like an election recount in Judge Dole's court yesterday, the way little bits of paper showered over the rail to be marked by Clerk Hatch as exhibits. Receipts, notes of hand, 10 O U's and requests for loans, mostly signed by Charles H. Clark, either with his own or someone else's name, constituted the shower. They purported to be vouchers. Not that the ready writer of signatures installed anybody's sign manual other than his own, but he represented himself as acting for Miss Mary Buckle, his sister-in-law, in multitudinous financial operations and signed his wife's name as suited.

Miss Buckle was suing S. Ahmi, a wealthy Chinaman, on a promissory note for \$1500 made in 1898. The defense was payment and discharge of the obligation and the Clark portfolio was unloaded as part of the evidence. It was of no avail, though, for the jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest beginning thirty days after date of the note. C. W. Ashford for defendant asked a general exception to the verdict with notice of motion for a new trial. Frank E. Thompson conducted the case for plaintiff.

The jury consisted of Ed. Drew, Geo. J. O'Neil, Geo. S. Waterhouse, O. H. Walker, J. Mitchell, A. M. Melis, Wm. Barclay, Jesse O. Young, Wm. Abernath, Frank Darling, Jas. Nott Jr. and Jas. Jaeger.

Some of the receipts for money were signed by Mrs. Jane Clark, but she denied her signature and her husband admitted having signed for her. Miss Buckle testified that she never authorized either Charles or Jane Clark to act as her agent.

John Kaneaku, a Hawaiian attorney, testified of various moneys paid by him to Clark. In each case it was understood to be on Miss Buckle's account. A payment of \$350 on October 6, 1898, was requested by Clark to pay Miss Buckle's taxes. A dose of \$7 was forthcoming on the following requisition written in Kaneaku's office and in his sight.

"Say, John, can you let me have \$35? I need it very bad. I have not had a cent from the judge for a long time."

Clark on the stand became a trifle bristly toward the attorney for defendant. He said that when he was in the custom house word came of an opium deal, in which Ahmi was suspected to be implicated, over at Lahaina. Mr. Ashford had got there before the officers, however, and "flew the coop," the witness said.

"Were the police not there?" the attorney asked.

"Yes, but you got there first," the witness answered.

F. C. BERTELMANN IS SENTENCED

Frank C. Bertelmann was sentenced by Judge Dole yesterday afternoon to be imprisoned four months in Oahu jail, for impersonating an officer of the United States Government. It was one of the most painful duties of his office, the judge said, to impose sentences, but the defendant had been convicted after a fair trial and, under the statute, the sentence might be three years and a fine of \$1000.

Previous to passing sentence the court rendered a long decision overruling the motion for a new trial. Attorney Hogan made a plea for mercy before the sentence, and after it was given moved for a stay of judgment to permit an appeal.

Bertelmann was indicted several times over for the same offense and at former terms was repeatedly acquitted. The convicting evidence showed that, under the guise of a Federal officer collecting taxes, he exacted small amounts from Japanese.

Consul and Mrs. Chang Tso Fan held a reception in official celebration of Chinese New Year at the consulate from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. yesterday. Many prominent people, officials and others, called. The Hawaiian band attended. Assisting the Consul and Mrs. Fan in receiving were Miss Chang, Mrs. M. C. Amama and the Misses Kong. Callers were presented by a committee consisting of Li Cheung, W. Y. Kwai Fong, Lau Tong, M. C. Amama, Yee Chin, Chun Ming and Chu Gem. Lavish hospitality ruled.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERING NEEDED NOW! DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily, and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, THERAPION, a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION

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